



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

grass, which only wanted such a firebrand, (so he called himself,) to spread a conflagration which burnt up not only weeds and stubble, but, unfortunately, also the verdant meadows and the golden corn fields, in its desolating passage, so inevitably is evil mixed with good, in every great and mighty change, even of the most salutary nature. Then were men's minds irritated against each other; the brother forgot the tie of nature which connected him to his brother, to take his part in the mad strife which continued for so many years to desolate Germany, and made all good learning retrograde. But by degrees the wound was healed; the charities of life sprang up again; men no longer hated one another for speculative differences of the same religion, which commands them all, as its fundamental law, to love each his neighbour. And you—if you have been uncharitable, look to the Jew's neighbour, the Samaritan, his natural enemy, as some of our political wise men would call him, and find out if you can, as great a difference between any two persuasions of Christians. The solid, deep-thinking minds of the Germans, soon discovered this excellent and evident truth, and by degrees it has been more and more acted upon, and with still better success. We would refer particularly to three worthy ecclesiastics of the last century, Zollikofer, Teller, and Jerusalem. The former is undoubtedly one of the most delightful of writers. His works are sermons, in which reign the purest morality and most enlightened philosophy; they are chiefly of a practical nature. The second also wrote sermons, but has been particularly useful in his remarks on Luther's translation of the Bible, which he illustrates in an admirable manner. The last mentioned, the father of the unfortunate young man whose fate served as the foundation to the story of *Werther*, has made himself illustrious, by his *Considerations on the Principal Truths of Religion*; a work which from its extreme simplicity, makes one drink in deep draughts of divine knowledge almost unconsciously.

No English theologian is ignorant of the perspicuous and critical Mosheim; his history holds the very first rank among Protestants, as a general history of christianity, and surely none inculcated liberality more strenuously than he. Michaelis is also known among biblical students, in the excellent translation of bishop Marsh, whose notes have been re-translated, and joined to the German editions of his works. With him begins the reproach of *rationalism*, ascribed to the German divines, of which now Rosenmüller, Eichhorn, and other learned men have been accused: we apprehend that in some instances their opinions have been exaggerated, but they certainly verge very closely upon scepticism. Notwithstanding this, we think that for more than one reason, the study of German divinity is profitable to English divines, who would not be ready to be blown about by "every wind of doctrine," and we know that it is a subject upon which some of the ablest and most orthodox of our clergy are deeply read. Among Roman Catholic divines, the most eminent is undoubtedly Tabu, whose introduction to the Testaments is a treatise of great learning and enlarged views; indeed an excellent Protestant clergyman of our acquaintance, was extremely surprised to hear, after having read his works, that he was an Austrian bishop. We pray that foreigners, on reading the writings of our Irish bishops,

may say, in like manner, "he is a truly apostolical christian," and that the fiend of party or polemical spirit, may never more usurp the place of that pure Catholic christianity, which is evinced in love to God and to all mankind!

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 5.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, a curious paper entitled "*General Considerations on Animals at different Geological Periods*," was read by M. Boubée. The author of this paper supposes that all the animals disseminated in the present day over the surface of the globe, in rivers, lakes, and other fresh waters, had a marine origin, and that they were scattered by the general irruption of the waters, which appears to have happened long after the formation of chalk. Those, says the author, which were able to live in water gradually more fresh, which was substituted for sea water, which of itself had become less salt, from its being spread over the land, continued to propagate; but they have undergone important modifications, determined by those which the elements in which they had lived, had experienced. This paper excited a good deal of interest, but I do not think many of the academicians were convinced by the arguments which were used by the author in support of his position.

Several superb pieces of native marble have just arrived in Paris, and have been deposited at the Louvre. They were discovered in the quarries of M. Galiffet, near Aix, and for beauty and hardness are equal to the finest specimens of foreign marble.

It is highly creditable to the French character, that in the provinces encouragement is given to the arts, as well as in the capital.—The academy at Toulouse has for years past paid the expenses of four or five natives of Toulouse, as students of the academy at Rome, and report speaks highly of their success.—Within the last few days, several pictures of their own painting have been received at Toulouse, from Rome; they are said to be exquisitely done.

Among the curious speculations of the present day, is the following:—A merchant of Toulouse, whose vessel has been chartered by the French Government, to carry stores for the use of the expedition against Algiers, has fitted up the cabins as a restaurant, and established a kitchen. Every comfort and luxury have been provided for the use of persons who may frequent his floating restaurant, which will be kept at such a distance from land, as to be perfectly safe, and several young dandies of Toulouse intend to go in this vessel to "enjoy the sight."

The Italian theatre is closed; but twenty-four representations of German Operas are announced. As the *troupe* is excellent, good success is anticipated. Miss Smithson has arrived here, but she has not yet made her debut.

The "*Memoires inedites*" of Madame de Pompadour continue to excite great interest in Paris. The following extracts from it, will enable you to form a pretty correct estimate of the character of Louis XV.

[These extracts are certainly very curious and *piquante*, but as our taste happens to be somewhat fastidious on these subjects, we have

deemed it our duty to cancel them, in 'revising the proofs.' We trust our highly valued Parisian correspondent will concur with us in the propriety of this determination; though there is nothing in his selections that could possibly injure public morals, there is perhaps much that a parent would feel it very painful to read aloud to his children, and this we deem a fair criterion in such matters.—Ed.]

London, April 6, 1830.

There is little new in the literary world.—A few words will tell all. The Foreign Literary Gazette, a weekly periodical, which was started in January last by Mr. Jerdan, Messrs. Longman, Messrs. Colburn and Bentley, and, I believe, Mr. Murray, has been discontinued; not so much, I understand, on account of want of success, as from some differences among the proprietors. Indeed, with such publishers as Longman and Colburn, it was not possible that the work could be altogether unsuccessful.—Perhaps, however, it was unwise in the first instance to commence it, as it must have interfered, in some way, with the London Literary Gazette, which has the same proprietors.

Some little interest has been excited by an announcement, that some papers of the late Mr. Sheridan have been discovered among the waste paper of a butter shop. A Sunday paper is retailing them out to the public, and puffing them off as authentic. The bait, however, does not take, as it has been ascertained that a gentleman who had an intimate connexion with the "Shakespeare papers," respecting which so much was said a few years ago, is also connected with this Sunday paper.

The difference among the members of the Literary Union Club are in a fair train for adjustment. The proposal for introducing cards was lost at the last meeting; there being only 49 members for it, and 56 against it. The dining business is to commence next week.

Mr. Murray has just printed another number of the Family Library. He goes to press with 15,000 copies.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION.

THE second exhibition of works of the old masters will, we believe, be opened in the gallery of this valuable Institution, early next week. We have already been favoured with a private view, and were happy to perceive that the present even exceeds the last exhibition in variety and general excellence. Want of space prevents us for the present from going into any details, but we are happy to congratulate the lovers of the Fine Arts in Dublin, on the rich treat that is in store for them.

PHRENOLOGY.

DR. SPURZHEIM commenced a course of Lectures on this subject in the Theatre of the Dublin Institution, on Thursday last. We shall not hazard any opinion on the truth or error of his opinions, till we have heard him further, but in the meanwhile we may assure our readers that the Doctor is evidently an able and philosophical physiologist, who, whether mistaken in his peculiar views or not, conveys a great deal of valuable and agreeable information in his Lectures, to the first and second of which we have listened with much interest. By the bye, are any of our readers aware that phrenology is a very ancient study in Ireland? We shall prove this to their satisfaction hereafter.